









SLEEPING.

## EDWARD VII. PROCLAIMED.

## THE CEREMONIALS.

## SPEECH BY THE KING TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The King was proclaimed "our only lawful and rightful Lord Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," according to the traditional forms on Thursday at St. James's Palace, at Temple Bar, and at the Royal Exchange. The proclamation was made at St. James's Palace by W. H. Gladstone, Norroy King-of-Arms, in the absence through illness of the Garter King-of-Arms, in presence of the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), Lord Roberts (Commander-in-Chief), Lord Clarendon (Lord Chamberlain), Lord Pembroke (Lord Steward), the members of the Heralds' College, and several officers of the Headquarters Staff. The ceremony took place in Friary Court, on the east side of the Palace, and was witnessed by a considerable crowd of spectators, who joined cordially in the concluding words, "God save the King."

The ground was kept by a large number of troops and police, who also lined the route of the procession to Temple Bar, and thence to the Royal Exchange. At Temple Bar, the Lord

which had ever fallen in him. They were now echoing the accounts of sorrow which reached them from every part of the Empire, in giving expression to the deep and heartfelt sorrow for the singular loss which, under the disposition of Divine Providence, they had suffered, and of the admiration of the glorious reign and splendid character of the Sovereign they had lost. Being a Constitutional Monarchy, with restricted powers, she had reigned by sheer force of character and by the loveableness of her disposition, and over the hearts of her subjects she had exercised an influence in moulding their destinies which she could not have done had she the most despotic power in her hands.

EDWARD VII. BY MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN.

His Majesty Albert Edward, henceforward King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, was born at Buckingham Palace on Nov. 9, 1841, and created Prince of Wales under the Great Seal on Dec. 4 of the same year. He was baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Jan. 25, 1842. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. Henry M. Birch, Mr. Gibbes, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher. Having studied for a session at Edinburgh, the Prince entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. Most of the summer of 1860 was spent on a visit to the U.S. and Canada, and, accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. Amongst the titles of his Royal Highness at the time was that of Duke of Cornwall, by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in February, 1863. On March 10, 1863.

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prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27, 1873, attended the memorable Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral. During 1873-4 the Prince went on an extensive tour through India. In company with the Princess he made a tour in Ireland in 1883, where he met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of a series of exhibitions held at South Kensington, and, despite considerable opposition, succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute. The Royal College of Music owes its establishment to the efforts of the Prince. In 1893 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission, and the following year did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. In

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knowledge of Imperial politics and secret influences that govern the world, and the secret influences that govern the world's history is excelled by that of no Englishman. His mind is extraordinarily quick in seeing and seizing a point, and it has been a question with those whom intimacy enabled him to judge whether he, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, or the Earl of Rosebery possessed the nimblest intellect. Amidst an Empire's infinite wealth, his eyes were ever bent upon the welfare of his people, and his heart upon the welfare of his subjects.

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KING'S MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT.

ADDRESSES IN REPLY.

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Their Lordships met on Friday afternoon, when there was a very large attendance. The galleries set aside for Peers were also crowded, and a very singular and sombre effect was given to the Chamber by this very unusual fringe of black, each lady and some of the privileged gentlemen who are admitted to these seats all being dressed in deepest mourning.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

At half-past four o'clock the Prime Minister rose from his seat and said:

"My Lords, I have to present to your Lordships a message from His Majesty the King. Lord Salisbury, then advanced to the woolsack, and handed

the document to the Lord Chancellor, who read it to the House.

"EDWARD VII.

"The King is fully assured that the House of Commons will share in the deep sorrow which has befallen his Majesty and the nation by the lamented death of his beloved mother, the late Queen. Her devotion to the welfare of her country and her people, and her wise and benevolent rule during 64 years of her glorious reign will ever be held in the affectionate memory of her loyal and devoted subjects throughout the dominions of the British Empire."

"A BREATHLESS SILENCE.

All the Peers present reverently removed their hats, and the Message was read in a breathless silence. Lord Salisbury then rose to move an humble Address to his Majesty to assure his Majesty of the deep sympathy of the House on the death of his Mother and their Sovereign, whose reign would ever be remembered with reverent affection, and to assure his Majesty of the loyal attachment to his person and Throne, and to assure him of its support in his anxious desire to maintain the laws of this realm and kingdom. He said that in making this Motion he had to perform

"THE ADDRESSEES DUTY.

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## THE CEREMONY OF PROCLAMATION.



"GOD SAVE THE KING."

They would wish him honour, long life, and the greatest of all blessings—the blessing of reigning over a happy and contented people. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by formally moving a Resolution for an address to his Majesty in the sense he had indicated. —Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman seconded the resolution. —The Motion was then put, and the Speaker declared it to be carried, nem con. —On the motion of Mr. Balfour, the House adjourned till Feb. 14.

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LOUIS WILKES.

the patriotism of the and as soon as the and news nation's bereavement reached London, was, of course, but one decision, gives every place of amusement on the stage is closed. Our halls have been fore-

closed, and the

and West, North and South, the

theatres were given up to dark

and silence on the never-to-be-

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1901. This

is to be

considering that it provides

everywhere a night which

it would be possible to forego

the show, and thus demonstrate

that not sorrow, at the nation's loss,

is the

against performing, and that

several of them expressed

desires with professional freedom on

the meeting of music-hall managers

at the Palace Theatre, with Mr. Henri

the chair, to consider the

re-opening their places of amusement

it was unanimously decided that

they should re-open until the day of

revel, unless an official intimation

contrary was received.

The "Encore" pointed out, so far as

the stage is concerned, there has

been no precedent to go upon, for at

the Willingdon, there were no halls

open. Appeals, the writer says,

are pleased to find, by my post on

the day that nearly all the music-halls

in big provincial towns closed the

and the management were aware of

the ending. Where there were two

and the performance had com-

pleted, the announcement was made

on the stage, and it is touching to hear

in nearly every case the audience rise

and quitted the hall."

Lloyd leaves London on the 15th

month, and will sail to Australia

Orient liner *Oruah* to fulfil her six

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## TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

## THE KING.

Sunday Morning.

It seems almost impossible to realize that only last week I was expressing in this column the hope that the illness of our late beloved Queen might prove but transitory, and that now she has solved the great mystery, and left her people to mourn an irreparable loss. In the few days that have elapsed we have leapt from one great historical period to another, and closed an era in "our rough island story." To the abounding greatness and the conspicuous virtues of Queen Victoria full tribute is elsewhere paid, but it may perhaps be permitted to an individual writer to record his sense of loss and of deep personal grief that the mother of our people has been taken away for ever.

Most of us, I think, feel something of what men say is felt by the multitudes of unprivileged or half-civilized people over whom she ruled—an utter incapacity to believe that the Queen, our Queen, the Queen whom we have known and loved all our lives, is really gone. That the Great White Mother should die as ordinary men and women has been a thin, inconceivable to simple minds in the Basuto mountains and the Indian plains, and even we who have lived so close to her, and who have known that God would only lead her to us for a period of years, are almost equally stunned by this tremendous event.

EDWARD, E.L.

## EDWARD VII. CREATED A GERMAN ADMIRAL.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—To-night's "Vossische Gazette" announces on authority that the Emperor William has offered King Edward the honorary dignity of Admiral in the German Navy.—Central News.

## THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATIONS. The Proclamation of King Edward VII. was read yesterday in many of the chief provincial towns and boroughs, and was generally received with hearty cheers and the singing of the National Anthem. At Croydon, an individual who shouted in favour of a Republic was rather roughly handled by the crowd.

At Jersey the ceremony of proclaiming the King was performed in the old Market Place, now Royal Square, before great concourses of people, headed by Mace-bearer, the Lieutenant-Governor, officials of the cities, and members of the State, was formed, and walked to the Square, where guards of honour of men from H.M.S. Raven, the 6th Devon, and the Royal Jersey L.I. and Artillery, were drawn up. The Proclamation was read by the High Sheriff from a specially constructed platform. The message was received with enthusiastic cheering and the singing of the National Anthem.

The ceremony in Guernsey was witnessed with peculiar interest. The Royal Court attended the court house and joined in the procession, also the Lieutenant-Governor with a military guard. The Proclamation was read in the Court, and outside, near the market place. The Governor leading the cheers. A royal salute was fired from the castle, and the church bells were rung.

## SCENE AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Jan. 26.—King Edward VII. was publicly proclaimed at the Town House at noon to-day, in the presence of the Governor and chief officials. The Proclamation was made from the steps of the Town House. Main-square was thronged with people, the balconies and windows of the surrounding buildings being packed. There were present the leading military, naval, and civil functionaries, the Prime Minister, the members of Government, and many members of Parliament. The Mayor and citizens occupied a large gallery in front of the Town House. Guards, naval and military, kept the crowd back. Sir A. Milner arrived at noon. When the Proclamation had been read, Sir Alfred Milner cried, "God save the King!" The crowd re-echoed the cry, and gave three hearty cheers for the new Sovereign. The National Anthem was then played by the massed bands, whereupon cheers were once more given, and a Royal salute was fired at the Castle. All flags were, for the occasion, run up to the masthead, and all mourning was put off. The enthusiasm displayed was intense.—Reuter.

## PROCLAIMED IN CEYLON.

Colombo, Jan. 26.—The Proclamation announcing the accession of King Edward was read this afternoon outside the King's House. Everybody was in deep mourning.—Reuter.

## CEREMONY AT CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, Jan. 26.—The Sheriff today read the Proclamation announcing the accession of King Edward VII. from the steps of the Town Hall in presence of the Viceroy, the Viceroy's Staff, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the members of the Council, and a large assemblage of civil and military dignitaries and of the general public.—Reuter.

## THE NEWS AT PEKING.

Peking, Jan. 26.—The news of the Queen's death was received here with universal sorrow, and the meeting of the foreign Ministers which was to have been held yesterday was indefinitely postponed on the receipt of the sad tidings. The first intimation to the public that Her Majesty had passed away was the hoisting of the Legation flag at half-mast. Business appeared to undergo a sudden suspension. Quiet prevails again to-day. Minute guns were fired. The British officers are in mourning. Grief is everywhere expressed by the representatives of foreign nations.—Reuter.

## MOURNING AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Jan. 26.—Public mourning is universal, and all the principal buildings are heavily draped in black. The people are clad in mourning attire.—Reuter.

## JOHANNESBURG AND THE KING.

Johannesburg, Jan. 26.—A meeting of British residents was held to-day, when a cable expressing the deepest sympathy with the Royal Family was drawn up and despatched.

## DEMONSTRATIONS OF LOVE AND AFFECTION.

At the Western Synagogue, which is in the Royal parish of St. James, a very large congregation assembled yesterday, including Mr. Stuart Samuel.

WIDE AWAKE.

## MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

## ROYAL THANKS FOR SPLENDID SERVICES RENDERED.

Earl Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, has issued a special Army Order, by command of the King, containing the following message to the Army:—

Osborne, Jan. 25.—On my accession to the Throne of my ancestors I am desirous of thanking the Army for the splendid services which it has rendered to my beloved Mother, the Queen, during her glorious reign of upwards of 63 years. Her Majesty invariably evinced the warmest interest in her troops, especially when on active service, both as a Sovereign and as the head of our Army, and she was proud of the fact of being a soldier's daughter. To secure your best interests will be one of the dearest objects of my heart, and I know I can count upon the loyal devotion which you ever evinced towards your late Sovereign.

EDWARD, E.L.

## THE BRITISH RESIDENTS IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 26.—A large meeting of British residents in Paris was held to-day in the Hotel Continental. Mr. Barclay, President of the English Chamber of Commerce, was in the chair, and amongst those taking part in the proceedings were the British Commercial Attaché, Mr. Austin Lee, Assistant Secretary of the British Legation, Mr. H. Lister, with most of the leading English heads of Anglo-French commercial firms. An address of condolence with King Edward and the English people was approved, expressing profound grief at the loss sustained by the death of the well-beloved Queen, whose long and glorious reign, noble public and private life, rendered inefaceable the memory of her life and reign to all her subjects. The address concluded by expressing profound sympathy with their Gracious Majesties the King and Queen, and giving assurance of the fidelity of their subjects resident in France.—Central News.

## SPAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—Admiral Camara and Col. the Marquis de Sotó Mayor, members of the Spanish Special Embassy representing the Queen Regent at the funeral of Queen Victoria, will leave to-day by the Southern Express for London.—Reuter.

## ARTICLE BY SIGNOR CRISPI.

Naples, Jan. 26.—The "Mattino" publishes to-day an article by Signor Crispi on the death of the Queen. "The memoirs," Signor Crispi says, "of the noble conduct of Great Britain and its glorious Queen towards Italy in the troubled days of her struggle for independence justify sincere regret in Italy for the death of Queen Victoria. But in recent years also Great Britain has given Italy numerous testimonies of sympathy. King Edward VII. bears his reign in the midst of serious difficulties. But the King can count on the patriotic love of his people, which rises above all distinctions of party, and on the devotion of their representatives, who realize the necessity of defending unitedly the glory and the future of Great Britain." The subscription is limited to 1s.

M.P. A most unusual feature of the service, and one which is hardly known in the history of the Jewish community, was the draping of the edifice in black, which was done at the express request of the congregation in order to demonstrate extreme love and affection of Queen Victoria. The Rev. G. Friedlander, the minister, preached, using as his text the words, "Long live the King." After some touching tributes to the qualities of the late Queen, he exhorted the congregation to pay homage to the King, promising loyalty and affection to the Throne.

## THE RABBI'S TRIBUTE.

The Rabbi, Dr. Gollancz, addressing his congregation at Bayswater yesterday at the ordinary Sabbath service, referred to the Queen's death. He said: "It is our sorrowful task this day to mingle our thoughts and tears with those of a whole nation, nay, of an entire world, at a loss which is bound to leave its mark upon the history of kingdoms and empires. The great and good Queen" is no more. I feel—and I am sure you all feel—that we, as a congregation, should be wanting in a sense of duty were we not to make some reference to the bereavement which we, as loyal and devoted subjects of the Throne, have sustained in the home-going of the most valiant woman" whom history has known.

## THE CITY'S FLORAL TRIBUTE.

Last night a huge wreath of immortelles was placed at the foot of the Queen's statue on the southern side of the Monument, which marks the eastern boundary of the City, and at the same time similar wreaths were placed on the Queen's monument in the Royal Exchange. These floral tributes to the memory of the late Queen came from the members of the Court of Common Council, and as they were being placed in position large and reverential crowds gathered.

## HAMMERSMITH'S WREATH.

Hammersmith has decided to forward a wreath on the occasion of the funeral of her Majesty. The movement has the active support of Mr. W. J. Bull, M.P., L.C.C., and other prominent inhabitants. The hon. treasurer is Mrs. Brandon, of "Oakbrook," Ravenscourt Park, and the subscription is limited to 1s.

## SERVED HIM RIGHT.

An exciting scene was witnessed outside the Mid. Rly. goods offices at Derby yesterday. One of the clerks, professing Republican opinions, during the morning is alleged to have boasted that he was the author of some scurrilous verses entitled "The Passing of Victoria," which appeared above his name in a Republican newspaper. The tone of the verses aroused general disgust, and when he left the office at the dinner hour he was followed home by his fellow clerks and some 300 or 400 other persons, who hooted and pelted him with oranges and mud.

## KING LEOPOLD TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

Brussels, Jan. 26.—It is definitely settled that the King of the Belgians will be present at the funeral of the late Queen Victoria. A formal invitation from King Edward reached the Belgian Court to-day, and King Leopold immediately replied that he would himself represent the Belgian Royal Family at the funeral. His Majesty will leave on Friday, and will be accompanied by Count John d'Outramont, Grand Marshal of the Court and Count d'Ascho, Master of Ceremonies.—Reuter.

## THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Homburg, Jan. 26.—The German Empress this afternoon again visited the Empress Frederick, remaining over two hours with Her Imperial Highness. At eight o'clock this evening the Empress left Homburg on her return to Potsdam.—Reuter.

## KITCHENER'S ORDER.

GREIF OF THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener has issued at Pretoria the following special Army Order in reference to the death of the Queen:—

"The news of the Queen's death has been received with the greatest grief to the army in South Africa. In their name I express our sincere condolences with the Royal Family on the great loss sustained both by them and the nation."

In honour of the accession of the King a Royal salute was fired at Pretoria at noon on Friday, and all flags that had been flying at half-mast for the death of the Queen were hoisted. The flags were to be lowered again to half-mast, and will remain until after the funeral of her Majesty. Shops are still closed and all mourning was put off. The enthusiasm displayed was intense.—Reuter.

## THE DISAPPOINTED CAPE DUTCH AND THE KING.

Cape Town, Jan. 26.—According to the Argus, the disaffected Dutch colonists in the Stellenbosch District, whilst stating that they always revered Queen Victoria, now argue that they owe no allegiance to King Edward the Seventh. From this it is inferred that these men will now abandon the disreputable attitude which they have heretofore maintained, and will in future actively assist the Royal Paupers.—Reuter.

## THE NEWS AT PEKING.

Colombo, Jan. 26.—The Proclamation announcing the accession of King Edward was read this afternoon outside the King's House. Everybody was in deep mourning.—Reuter.

## THE CHIEF RABBI'S EULOGY.

Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, preaching yesterday to a large congregation, principally of working men, at Vine-court, made an eulogistic reference to the death of Queen Victoria. He dwelt on the great improvement that had taken place in the position of the Jews in this country during the Queen's reign. They had got complete civil and religious liberty, enabling them to fill high positions in the municipalities. For this great progress they owed much to the tolerance and the kindness of her Majesty. The same sentiments, he was sure, ruled in the heart of the new Monarch, and he had no doubt his Majesty would set up to the high principles of his never-to-be-forgotten mother Victoria the Beloved. Grasping the scroll of the law in his hand, according to Jewish custom, the Chief Rabbi offered a fervent prayer for the repose of the soul of her late Majesty, and a prayer in its amended form for the King and Queen and the Royal Family.

## DEMONSTRATIONS OF LOVE AND AFFECTION.

At the Western Synagogue, which is in the Royal parish of St. James, a very large congregation assembled yesterday, including Mr. Stuart Samuel.

## CORDIAL FRENCH ATTITUDE.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The "Journal des Debats" appeals to all true friends of

France and England to make the occasion of King Edward VII. the occasion of a fresh determined effort to improve Anglo-French relations. It declares that no real ground exists for any serious dispute between the two countries, and that both should be on their guard against the intrigues of a third Power whose interest it is to stir up trouble between them. Nor is there any reason for the alliance of France and Russia to give England offence. On the contrary, the close personal relationship between the new King of England and the Russian Sovereign should be a powerful factor for peace and friendship between England and Russia, and, as a natural consequence, between England and France also.—Dakiel.

Osborne, Jan. 25.—On my accession to the Throne of my ancestors I am desirous of thanking the Army for the splendid services which it has rendered to my beloved Mother, the Queen, during her glorious reign of upwards of 63 years. Her Majesty invariably evinced the warmest interest in her troops, especially when on active service, both as a Sovereign and as the head of our Army, and she was proud of the fact of being a soldier's daughter. To secure your best interests will be one of the dearest objects of my heart, and I know I can count upon the loyal devotion which you ever evinced towards your late Sovereign.

Long live the King." After some touching tributes to the qualities of the late Queen, he exhorted the congregation to pay homage to the King, promising loyalty and affection to the Throne.

## WAR: LATEST.

## CAPE COLONY INVASION

## ENEMY CAPTURE A MILITARY TRAIN.

Cape Town, Jan. 26.—All supplies for the front are being forwarded via Natal.

The Boers have blown up a culvert near Fourteen Streams, and have captured a military train.—Reuter.

## LORD KITCHENER'S TRAIN.

## BOERS' DYNAMITE ATTEMPT.

Pretoria, Jan. 26.—Yesterday a train with Lord Kitchener and a number of troops on board proceeded in the direction of Middelburg. An armoured pilot engine which preceded the train was derailed by dynamite near Balmoral. Soon afterwards the train came up, whereupon the Boers showed themselves in numbers, and opened fire. The troops immediately took up positions in the vicinity, and after a heavy fire had been exchanged the enemy were driven off with loss. There were no casualties on our side.—Reuter.

## SURRENDER OF CAPE POLICE.

Cape Town, Jan. 26.—Twenty newly-recruited police surrendered on the first post to the Boers at Devondale, north of Vryburg, without offering the smallest resistance.—Reuter.

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

## GEN. TUCKER'S COMMAND.

Bloemfontein, Jan. 26.—Gen. Sir A. Tucker has left for England. Gen. Tucker has taken command here.—Reuter.

## THE REPULSE OF DELAREY.

Pretoria, Jan. 26.—This morning Commandant Delarey attacked the Lyceum in April. The scenery, painted from Sir Alma Tadema's studies and sketches, is well in hand. The presentation of the Shakespeare play has had Sir Henry's careful consideration for some time. The Tadema pictures, which we have seen, are worthy of the great painter and the greatest stage manager.

In view of the statements made concerning the distress occasioned amongst the employes of the music-halls by the closing of these places of amusement on the two nights following the announcement of her Majesty's death, it may be as well to state that the Tivoli, the Canterbury, the Parsons, Busto, and some of the other principal halls, paid their employees the usual full week's wages.

"Neither Mr. Ernest Ford nor Mr. Francis Callier will complete the score of Sir Arthur Sullivan's Irish opera, 'The Emerald Isle,'" says "The Era," "though both gentlemen's names have been freely mentioned in connection. The choice has fallen upon Mr. Edward German, who up to the present has given us no opera, though he has done much for the theatre. He first came to the front, as far as the theatrical world is concerned, in 1889, when he wrote the music for Mr. Richard Mansfield's revival of 'Richard the III.' at the Gaiety."

When his Majesty the King arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, Mrs. Bernard-Beere and her husband were in the station. With his usual uranity of manner and the royal memory for people he met or seen upon the stage, the King shook hands with the actress, and inquired if she was completely restored to health. Mrs. Beere is, we are pleased to hear, recovering from the effects of her railway accident at Slough, and hopes before very long to make her appearance again.

We are informed that Mr. E. G. Saunders, approaching revival at the Coronet of Lecester's "La Fille de Mademoiselle Anglais" on Feb. 11, is to be cast as follows:—M. L. Lane, Miss Winifred Hare; Clairette, Miss Marie Elise; Amaranthe, Miss Agnes Delaporte; Herald, Miss Gertrude Garbett; Pompey, Mr. Maitland Macmillan; It is understood that Mr. Leslie Dwyer, and that clever comedian, Mr. Michael Dwyer, will be added to the cast of the revival, which is to be "dressed" by Mr. William Clarkson, whose costume for Miss Winifred Hare is to be very beautiful. New scenery is to be painted for "Madame Anglais" by Mr. Julian Hicks. M. Garbett, a French tenor, with a very fine voice, who was "discovered" by Mr. Saunders on a recent visit to Paris.

At Camden, Mr. Saunders has added W. E. Ritchie, the famous "tramp cyclist," to the list of attractions in the pantomime of "Cinderella."

At the Broadway Theatre the performance of the pantomime was stopped on Tuesday night as soon as the news of the Queen's death was received.

It was at first announced that the theatre would reopen on Thursday night, but it was subsequently decided to terminate the run of the pantomime, and to close the theatre until further notice. On Friday night the artists and employees were paid a full week's salary without any deductions for the days on which there had been no performances.

Mr. Bourchier will re-open the Garrick Theatre on Monday, Feb. 4, with "Shock-headed Peter" and "The Man who stole the Castle."

On Friday, Messrs. Cranston and Long, the business managers of the Shakespeare pantomime will take a short holiday.

## JAPANESE EXPEDITION.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—A despatch from Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, Jan. 25, announces the return to Tientsin of the Thiering column.

"Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes a telegram from its Tientsin correspondent stating that a Japanese expedition has started



## LIFE OF THE LATE

QUEEN.

THE GREATEST REIGN  
IN HISTORY.INTERESTING INCIDENTS AND  
ANECDOTES.

Queen Victoria was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, and of the Princess Louise Victoria of Saxe-Coburg. Her father dying in 1809 and neither George IV, nor his brothers, the Duke of York and Clarence, having issue, the heiress presumptive to the throne and eventually the sixth Sovereign of the House of Hanover. She was born on May 24, 1819, at Kensington Palace. A month later she was baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London in the gold font which had been brought from the Tower, and received the names of Alexandra Victoria after the Empress of Russia and her mother. Subsequently she was addressed as the "Queen" or "the Queen" simply. On Jan. 22, 1838, the Queen's father died.

Glimpses.

The childhood of the Queen may be said to have ended when her girlhood, to have begun at the time of her confirmation. This took place on Aug. 20, 1838, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The officiating clerks of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. The Princess Victoria had her allowance, and was expected to make it suffice. At a bazaar at Tunbridge Wells, in 1837, she had spent all her pocket money in presents for various relations and friends, when she remembered another cousin, and saw her marked half-crown which would be just the thing for him. The bazaar people wished to enclose it with the other articles purchased; but the governess said: "No, you see, the princess has not the money, and so, of course, she cannot buy the box." The offer was then made to lay it aside till purchased, and the prince thankfully accepted. As on a quarter-day came round the rods to the bazaar of her dandy and carried the box away with her. On May 24, 1837, which was her 18th birthday, the princess attained her majority. There were feasts, illuminations, and all kinds of holiday delights. King William IV, gave a ball, at which the princess for the first time took precedence of her mother, and occupied the central chair of State. The King himself was too ill to attend, but sent his niece a present of a piano worth £200.

The Queen's Accusation.

On June 20, 1837, William IV, died at Windsor Castle. In expectation of this result a carriage had been kept ready, and hastily entering it, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain drove to Kensington Palace. There is a description of what took place:—

"They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they were admitted. The porter at the gate gave the alarm kept and the servants, then turned into some of the lower rooms, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell, and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her Royal Highness that they required an audience on business of importance. After a long delay and many efforts to keep the cause secret, it was arranged, who staid that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said: 'We are come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that.' And said to those who she did not trust, 'I am here to tell you that the Queen is in her room, in her bed, and I must speak to her.' And immediately afterwards, in an outburst of passionate love, informed him that he had gained her heart, and would make her intensely happy if he would sacrifice himself and share her life with her.

The Marriage.

The morning of Feb. 18, 1840, was cold and rainy, but, in spite of this, the crowds were enormous. The royal party and great officers of State assembled at Buckingham Palace, and went in procession to the chapel in St. James's. The Queen, which had been splendidly dressed, "looked extremely pale, as she passed along, crowned with nothing but the day of her bridal." Her veil cost £1,000, and was especially ordered to enclose the crown of the princess, which was again kept and the courtiers, then turned into some of the lower rooms, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell, and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her Royal Highness that they required an audience on business of importance. After a long delay and many efforts to keep the cause secret, it was arranged, who staid that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said: 'We are come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that.' And said to those who she did not trust, 'I am here to tell you that the Queen is in her room, in her bed, and I must speak to her.'

The Queen's first words, turning to the private, were: "I beg your grace to pray for me," which he did.

The Queen's Children.

On the same day as William IV, died the Queen had her first Privy Council. "Never," said Greville, "was anything like the first impression she produced, or the charm of grace and administration which she possessed, more strikingly evident. She went through the first ceremony with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and gratifying." The Duke of Wellington told the Clerk of the Council that if she had been his own daughter, he could not have desired to see her perform her part better. An hour after the Privy Council there was another Council, that of Cabinet Ministers. Pale and fatigued she sat at its conclusion to her mother, and, throwing herself on her loving breast, burst into tears. When soothed and quieted, she said: "I can scarcely believe

I AM QUEEN OF ENGLAND; but I suppose I am." The mother answered: "You know you are, my love. The scene you have just left must have assured you." Smiling, the Queen said: "I suppose I shall grow used to it." Then, half-earnestly, half-playfully: "Since it is so, and your little daughter is Sovereign of this great country, I shall make you the object of my first royal experiment. Your Queen commands you, dear mamma, to leave her quite alone for 3 hours." Some anecdotes that show her Majesty's kindness and integrity belong to this period. One day she had been examining bracelets sent on approval, and had selected a number of them. Just the one of the ladies entered with a petition for the widow of an old officer. The Queen read the petition, reflected a moment, replaced the bracelet in the jeweller's case, and sent £25 to the widow.

PROCLAMATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On the day after her accession, the Queen, escorted by guards, drove to St. James's Palace to be proclaimed, and to make her appearance according to custom at the window of the Presence Chamber. A week later her Majesty went in State to prorogue Parliament. The Queen began to read her speech in a voice which was present, said to be articulate. "We have I ever heard any spoken words more musical in their gentle distinctness than 'My Lords and Gentlemen,' which broke the breathless silence of the illustrious assembly where gaze was riveted on that fair flower of royalty. The enunciation was as perfect as the intention was melodious, and I think it impossible to hear a more excellent utterance than that of the Queen's English by the English Queen."

The speech ended with an emphatic commendation of the proposal to abolish capital punishment, and a promise that she would endeavour to strengthen and improve the civil and ecclesiastical institutions of the country.

The Duke of Bussell, with tears rolling down his aged cheeks, could not refrain from exclamations of deep feeling at the Queen's strong stamp of her reign: "Beautiful, beautiful!"

That evening, following, it is said to many others, was a great strain imposed by the fact that on returning to the robeg-room the young Sovereign fainted.

THE CORONATION.

The coronation of the Queen took place on June 26 at Westminster Abbey. Days before the streets were thronged with plumed retainers of ambassadors, swarthy strangers, and easily-distinguished provincials. When the great day came, the people were said to have become "coronation mad." There were coronation medals, songs, handkerchiefs, ribbons, and, of course, coronation prices. Even the highest noblemen were tempted to let the Queen know how well her Majesty had paid the sympathy her subjects then gave

her. It is said that her first awakening from the lethargy of sorrow was caused by the Hartley Colliery accident, which buried alive 200 men. With a subscription of £200 the royal widow sent her "tender sympathy" to the bereaved widows and mothers, and told them that her own misery enabled her to be more for them.

Nowhere more.

During the closing weeks of 1871 the shadow of a great anxiety fell upon her Majesty, the Prince of Wales being seized with an attack of typhoid fever, which was almost fatal. The Queen was deeply touched by the immense enthusiasm and affection her subjects then showed. For some time after the death of the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, the maid of honour, remained between the Queen and her Ministry, and did all she could to supply her father's place. Her death, caused by maternal devotedness, on the 1st Dec. 14, 1878, was terribly felt by her Majesty. So, too, was that of Prince Leopold in 1884. He, the tenderest member of that guarded flock, had inherited all his father's delicacy of constitution as well as much of his looks.

THE JEWELS AND ARMS.

The opening of the People's Palace, Whitechapel, by her Majesty commanded the rejoicings of Jubilee year. On the return from East London, a royal visit was paid to the Lord Mayor. "Where is the Queen gone to?" asked a lad. "Gone?" replied a basket-woman; "why, gone into the British Empire, people thought of and prepared for Jubilee Day. The great procession to Westminster Abbey has been styled by a French authority 'the most splendid spectacle of the century.' It was undoubtedly a scene of extraordinary splendour. When the procession reached the corner of Westminster Bridge, the Prince of Wales laughingly drew the attention of those near him to a device which that day was not uncommon: "Not out; well played. Another favourite was: 'Not Queen alone; but mother, Queen, and friend in one.' This was also put up in many places at the Jubilee of 1897, of 200,000 children, which was held in Hyde Park. Several years have passed since the Jubilee, but the delight of our dear Monarchs in them need not be spoken of here, as they are known by all except the youngest.

LAWYERS AND ATTORNEYS.

It was on Oct. 10, 1858, that Prince Albert, with his brother Ernest, came on a visit to England. Four days later a momentous scene was witnessed during a grand ball at Windsor. In an interval of dancing her Majesty gave her partner, Prince Albert, some significant flowers from a bouquet she carried, accompanying the gift with a glance that spoke volumes.

The prince's dress afforded no means of wearing the flowers, but he was equal to the occasion. Taking off his pateen and cutting a slit in his tight green Rifle Brigade uniform, he placed them immediately over his heart, and the dancing was continued. The next day he was told that the Queen desired to speak to him, and he went up into an apartment where the Sovereign sat alone. In the course of conversation she asked him how he liked England, and on his replying "Very much," said "Then why should you leave it?" And immediately afterwards, in an outburst of passionate love, informed him that he had gained her heart, and would make her intensely happy if he would sacrifice himself and share her life with her.

THE MARRIAGE.

The morning of Feb. 18, 1840, was cold and rainy, but, in spite of this, the crowds were enormous. The royal party and great officers of State assembled at Buckingham Palace, and went in procession to the chapel in St. James's. The Queen, which had been splendidly dressed, "looked extremely pale, as she passed along, crowned with nothing but the day of her bridal." Her veil cost £1,000, and was especially ordered to enclose the crown of the princess, which was again kept and the courtiers, then turned into some of the lower rooms, where they seemed to be forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell, and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her Royal Highness that they required an audience on business of importance. After a long delay and many efforts to keep the cause secret, it was arranged, who staid that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said: 'We are come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that.'

And immediately afterwards, in an outburst of passionate love, informed him that he had gained her heart, and would make her intensely happy if he would sacrifice himself and share her life with her.

THE JEWELS.

Deep sorrow marked the opening of 1897, for on Jan. 16 the Duke of Clarence died, which in July on the following year gave way to an outburst of national joy at the Duke of York married Princess Victoria at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

On Dec. 7, 1895, the Queen, by telegram, wished her a happy birthday. When she was in her bed-room, she was told that during her married life she had received only four or five letters from Mr. Miller. On one occasion a gentleman came and had tea with her. She stated to witness that he was her "cousin," and that he was a captain in the Navy. She now identified the gentleman in court as Mr. Miller. Mrs. Miller used often to leave the house with the Queen, and it was thought that she was going to the West of London to see her "cousin." After Mrs. Miller had received letters and telegrams from Mr. Miller. On one occasion a gentleman came and had tea with her. She stated to witness that he was her "cousin," and that he was a captain in the Navy. She now identified the gentleman in court as Mr. Miller. Mrs. Miller used often to leave the house with the Queen, and it was thought that she was going to the West of London to see her "cousin." 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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

In London 2,033 births and 1,666 deaths were registered last week.

The births were 112, and the deaths 121, below the average.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes fell again last week to 1.7.

The 1,666 deaths included 88 from measles, 32 from diphtheria, and 58 from whooping-cough.

Different forms of violence caused 71 deaths. Of these 10 were cases of suicide and three of homicide, while the remaining 58 were attributed to accident or negligence.

In Greater London 3,834 births and 1,634 deaths were registered, corresponding to annual rates of 19.3 and 17.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The deaths registered last week in 83 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 19.1 per 1,000 of their aggregate population.

When Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India (1877) she set herself assiduously to study Hindustani.

The Royal gold and silver plate is kept at Windsor Castle, and is estimated at the enormous value of two millions sterling.

The Queen's vases at Windsor were so manifold that they furnished grapes for the household during every month of the year.

When Queen Victoria came to the throne she ruled altogether over 168,000,000 people. The new century saw over 400,000,000 under her sway.

The Queen read all the important foreign despatches, and no matter of moment in foreign policy was ever settled without her knowledge.

All the Royal tables were made in Windsor Castle, and supplied from thence to the Queen's other residences.

The Queen knew every one, down to the poorest on the Balmoral estate, and from time to time visited them all, particularly when there was sickness in their homes.

The first honour bestowed by the Queen was upon the Earl of Durban, who received the G.C.B. Jan. 16, 1853, and was appointed Governor-General of Canada.

The Queen has seen many changes in illuminating methods. In her youth she used candles and oil lamps. Now the country is generally lighted by gas and electricity.

300,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers are the annual full mail carried to New York from Queensland by sea, lost, as well as 500 sacks for other American ports.

The Queen's state carriage, which weighed four tons, was the most superb carriage ever built. The inside was lined with rich scarlet embossed velvet, superbly laced, and embroidered with gold.

On the night of Coronation Day all the theatres of London were thrown open free to the public at the express wish of the Queen herself. There were then only about 12 playhouses in London.

Mrs. Turner, of the Royal Nursery, Slough, who was born within a few days of the Queen, died, strange to say, on the same day of a similar complaint. The Queen visited Mrs. Turner on various occasions.

The instant her Majesty breathed her last the Prince of Wales became King, and according to the general custom, every member of the Royal Family knelt down and kissed his hand as token of fealty.

No Englishman will again speak disrespectfully of the German Emperor. It is not too much to say that every English heart has been touched by what his Majesty has done this week, and by the way in which he has done it.

Early on Tuesday morning the Queen asked to have her little Pomeranian dog brought to her. Her Majesty fondled the pet for a moment or two, and then Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice entered the room and talked with the Royal patient.

It is a moot point whether in the matter of children's dresses there will be more than slight maturing. Of late years the tendency has been not to unduly associate the infant mind with gowns which it can appreciate only in part.

The Queen's love for dumb creatures was only another instance of her kindness of heart. She took great interest in her horses, which were always sure of a peaceful old age after their work was done, and the donkey that used to draw her carriage was quite a favourite.

The Queen was personally acquainted with three French dynasties. She was received as a friend in the Orleans family home at Eu, when passed a pleasant time at St. Cloud with Napoleon III. She gave audience in 1866 to M. Félix Faure, President of the Republic.

The death, by a fall from the tight-rope in Aston Park, Birmingham, of the "female Blondin," in July, 1863, caused her Majesty to write a letter expressing horror at such demoralizing exhibitions, and the hope that the degradation of the park by such a spectacle would never be repeated.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the death of the Queen's father, Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Earl of Dublin, who died 31 years ago, on Jan. 23, 1820, when the Queen, his only child, was barely seven months old.

The prayers of the Church for the Queen have now been read for the last time, but we shall not easily be come accustomed to the new words in which the King will be named, and to the substitution, "George, Duke of York," for the familiar "Albert Edward."

The Queen saw 11 Lord Chancellors, 10 Prime Ministers, and Speakers of the House of Commons, at least three Bishops of every See and five or six of many Sees. Five Archbishops of Canterbury and six Archbishops of York, and six Commanders-in-Chief.

Last week, when the rumour went abroad that the Queen was seriously ill, and that the most grave apprehensions were entertained, a lion at the Zoo died. It is said by those who are superstitious that when any great disaster has befallen the Royal House, what was about to fall upon it, the same thing has happened.

The Queen was an ideal wife. When Prince Albert was ill, and gradually growing weaker and weaker, from time to time he would turn to the Queen, and, stroking her face, say, "Good little wife! Dear little wife!" but her Majesty could not prevent him

from exerting himself to give her his last messages.

The Queen's 40 grandchildren were born within a period of 22 years.

The first public statue of the Queen was unveiled in Edinburgh (Jan. 26, 1886).

An eccentric barrister, John Camden Nield, left the Queen a legacy of £250,000, in August 1852.

A peculiar faculty for remembering names and faces was one of the endowments of Queen Victoria.

The railways have during the Queen's reign grown to 23,000 miles, earning a net profit of £37,103,518.

The only one of her Majesty's bridesmaids left is the aged Duchess of Cleveland, mother of Lord Rosebery.

The last four monarchs of England were buried at Windsor. George I. is last resting place was at Hanover.

There will be an imposing service at Norwich Cathedral on the day of the Queen's funeral.

In Hull nearly every shop had shut up, and nearly every house, of rich and poor alike, window blinds draped.

In the course of nature the future of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Greece, and Roumania will be descendants of Queen Victoria.

The trooping of the colours will no longer take place under a summer sun. The King's birthday falls in the grey days of November.

Only on Monday her Majesty asked during a moment of wakefulness from her maid: "How are my people?"

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The King and Queen of Italy have telegraphed their condolences to King Edward and the Empress Frederic.

On the day of the Queen's funeral a memorial service will be held in the Anglican Church in the Vicarage.

Public business has been practically suspended in Cape Town, and the city is paralysed by the deepest grief.

Eighty-one minute guns were fired at Gibraltar directly the news of the Queen's death became known.

Agricultural labourers get 20s. a week in Durham and Northumberland.

The record for the year is not more than 16s. 6d. in Suffolk and Oxfordshire.

The newspaper of Great Britain and Ireland has not once so far gone to sea as to take up a chair.

The strike and lock-out of Caisse

branche, etc., shown during the goat is pieces.

In 1879 each Englishman averaged 16 journeys a year. Last year this number had gone up to 27.

There are in the United States 20 Berlin, 21 Hamburg, 23 towns bearing the name Paris, and 13 London.

The German artillery has just been increased by some heavy howitzer batteries.

Lamps will have a less unpleasant

odour if the wicks be first soaked in strong vinegar and then dried.

A layer of paper introduced between the two and rim of railway wheels has been tried to reduce noise, with satisfactory results in Chicago.

James Woodham, a tramp, who at Thorpe (Essex) Sessions was convicted for the 35th time, was sentenced to have spent 29 Christmas Days in gaol.

Capt. Walter H. B. Graham, this week took over his appointment as Captain of the Medway Dockyard Reserve, Chatham, in succession to Capt. J. Durnford.

The Rev. W. Dianick, superintendent of the Brighton Primitive Methodist Circuit, died suddenly

twice on Sunday.

A remark made in her sleep by his wife led to a Glasgow steward, named John Brown, this week obtaining a divorce.

Mrs. Sarah Wilde, New Frederick, Monmouth, has died at the age of 103. She had worked at the pit, and was an inveterate smoker.

In consequence of small-pox Newcastle-on-Tyne's medical officer has advised that the whole city population shall be vaccinated.

Most of the snails which are sold daily in the Paris markets to be eaten by dwellers in that city are extensively reared for the purpose in extensive snail gardens in the provinces, and fed on aromatic herbs to make their flavour finer.

In Germany it is considered necessary that a child should "go up" before it goes down in the world, so it is carried upstairs as soon as born. In case there are no stairs the nurse promptly mounts a table or chair with the infant.

Justice Day sentenced a Brazilian sailor named Enriques Pena to 12 months' imprisonment for attempting to murder Mahomet Ali, a coloured

man, in the British Embassy.

Potatoes are no longer planted and

cultivated by hand in the United States. Machines and horses now per-

form all the work of cutting the tubers, planting the seed, and harvesting the crop.

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man, in the British Embassy.

The Nationalist party in the Dublin Corporation unanimously adopted

Mr. T. P. Harrington, M.P., as candidate for the Lord Mayorality.

Mr. J. P. Cox was adopted as the nominee for the shrievalty.

The oldest mummy hitherto found

has recently reached the British

Museum from Egypt.

It is that of a fair-haired, intelligent-looking man,

and experts say he may have lived

10,000 years ago.

According to statistics furnished by

the silk jury of the Paris Exhibition

the silk industry of France produced

# DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

## THE CLOSING SCENE.

### "PAINLESS AND PEACEFUL."

#### FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It is with the most profound sorrow that we record the death of our much-loved Queen.

Throughout Tuesday the blow that has overwhelmed in grief the peoples of the British Empire was awaited with universal and almost breathless fear, which grew more tense and poignant as successive bulletins revealed its inclemence. At 7 o'clock suspense was ended by the following message from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor, which was instantly made public:

"Osborne, Tuesday, 6.45 p.m.—The Prince of Wales to Lord Mayor. 'My beloved mother, the Queen, has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.'

"ALBERT EDWARD."

Immediately afterwards arrived the final medical bulletin, couched in much the same words:

"Osborne, Jan. 22, 6.45 p.m.—Her Majesty the Queen breathed her last at 6.30 p.m., surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

"JAMES EDWARD, M.D."

"R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D."

"THOMAS BARLOW, M.D."

Immediately upon receipt of H.R.H.'s message, the Lord Mayor telephoned the following reply:

"Mansion House, London.

You Royal Highness's telegram announcing the nation's great loss I have received with profound distress and grief, and have communicated this most sad intimation to my fellow citizens.

Her Majesty's name and memory will live for ever in the hearts of her people. May I respectfully convey to your Royal Highness and all the members of the Royal Family the earnest sympathy and condolence of the City of London in your great sorrow?

"(Signed) FRANK GREEN,

Lord Mayor of London.

#### THE LAST HOURS.

#### A PAINLESS AND PEACEFUL END.

There were three gatherings of the family by the bedside of their revered head. The first was early in the morning, and the third took place when the great lady died. The second was at 3.30 in the afternoon. About two hours and a half earlier there was a pathetic incident. Her Majesty returned to consciousness, or awoke from slumber—it is not clear which—and asked for one of the Royal servants, whose name she is said to have mentioned. Before her wits could be composed with her had relapsed again. Is it necessary to say that her relations are heartbroken? Nothing else could be expected, for, as all the world knows, the Queen was the best and most affectionate of mothers, as well as the wisest of sovereigns. All Monday night the Queen lay in her bed-room in the pavilion in a very restless state. It was locked, the only persons allowed within being the doctors, the dressers, and two maids, who were under the superintendence of Nurse Eoal, from the sanatorium on the estate. The early morning bulletin, which spoke of diminished strength, showed that

#### CZAR DEEPLY MOVED.

Copenhagen, Jan. 23.—King Christian has sent a long telegram of good wishes to King Edward VII. and to the Queen Alexandra. The Czar and the Empress-Dowager telegraphed sympathy to-day to the Court. The Czar was deeply moved at the news. The Crown Prince Frederick will represent Denmark at the funeral, despite the wish of King Christian, whom his doctors dissuaded from going on account of his 83 years of age. The Danish people are keenly looking forward to the future of their beloved Princess as Queen of England.

#### CONDOLENCES.

Condolences with the Royal Family in the loss of Queen Victoria are being received in large numbers at Osborne from all parts of the Kingdom and the Colonies, and from foreign nations. These expressions of sorrow are being acknowledged by King Edward VII.

#### THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

#### IMPOSING DISPLAY BY WARSHIPS.

#### MILITARY PROCESSION THROUGH LONDON.

#### COFFIN TO BE BORNE ON A GUN CARRIAGE.

The funeral of the dead Queen, it has been decided, will take place next Saturday at Windsor. It is the King's desire that his people should participate as far as possible in the visible manifestation of the national grief, and his Majesty has directed that some at least of the streets of London shall be traversed by the funeral procession.

#### THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

So far as can be ascertained, in the absence of the official programme, the arrangements are that the Queen's body shall be removed on Friday from Osborne on a gun-carriage to Trinity Wharf, Cavers, where blue-jackets from all the ships of His Majesty's Fleet at Portsmouth will assist at the embarkation. Men of the Royal Navy will bear the body to the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Channel Fleet and all other available warships will by that time have assembled, and amidst the booming of minute guns the remains of the dead Sovereign will be conveyed across the Solent to Portsmouth. The royal yacht will be accompanied by a flotilla of gunboats and torpedo boats.

#### THE JOURNEY TO THE CAPITAL.

At Portsmouth the Navy will again take charge of the Imperial remains, and will convey them shoulder high to the royal special saloon belonging to her Majesty, which will be draped in purple and black. The special train bearing the remains will also convey all the Royal Princes not to Windsor. The Kaiser arrived her Majesty's mind was slightly wandering, and it evidently seemed to her as if her dear son-in-law, Emperor Frederick of Germany, again stood before her. The Kaiser, ready and tenderly interposed: "No, no," he said, "it is I, I, your grandson William."

The news seemed to bring the Queen back to consciousness. She recognized her beloved grandson with a beautiful smile of joy and welcome, and calmly thanked him. When the end came the Kaiser was by the bedside,

which he had never left to go more than a few steps away.

**THE FATALAILMENT.** The "Lancet" states that the death of the Queen was due to cerebral failure. Transient but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor with aphasic indications gave great uneasiness to her physicians a few days before the final illness. From Saturday, Jan. 19, until the end these symptoms grew steadily graver, but the heart's action was maintained throughout, and the temperature was normal. Within a few minutes of death the Queen recognised the several members of her family.

#### AMERICA MOURNS.

**PRES. MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.** The news of the Queen's death was immediately communicated to President McKinley. Although he has been kept constantly advised as to the condition of the Queen since her death greatly shocked the President. As soon as he received official confirmation from Mr. Chester he sent the following telegram of condolence to the King:

"To his Majesty the King, Osborne House, Isle of Wight.—I have received with profound sorrow the news of the Queen's death, which grew more tense and poignant as successive bulletins revealed its inclemence. At 7 o'clock suspense was ended by the following message from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor, which was instantly made public:

"Osborne, Tuesday, 6.45 p.m.—The Prince of Wales to Lord Mayor.

"My beloved mother, the Queen, has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

"ALBERT EDWARD."

Immediately afterwards arrived the final medical bulletin, couched in much the same words:

"Osborne, Jan. 22, 6.45 p.m.—Her Majesty the Queen breathed her last at 6.30 p.m., surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

"JAMES EDWARD, M.D."

"R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D."

"THOMAS BARLOW, M.D."

Immediately upon receipt of H.R.H.'s message, the Lord Mayor telephoned the following reply:

"Mansion House, London.

You Royal Highness's telegram announcing the nation's great loss I have received with profound distress and grief, and have communicated this most sad intimation to my fellow citizens.

Her Majesty's name and memory will live for ever in the hearts of her people. May I respectfully convey to your Royal Highness and all the members of the Royal Family the earnest sympathy and condolence of the City of London in your great sorrow?

"(Signed) FRANK GREEN,

Lord Mayor of London.

#### THE LAST HOURS.

#### A PAINLESS AND PEACEFUL END.

There were three gatherings of the family by the bedside of their revered head. The first was early in the morning, and the third took place when the great lady died. The second was at 3.30 in the afternoon. About two hours and a half earlier there was a pathetic incident. Her Majesty returned to consciousness, or awoke from slumber—it is not clear which—and asked for one of the Royal servants, whose name she is said to have mentioned. Before her wits could be composed with her had relapsed again. Is it necessary to say that her relations are heartbroken? Nothing else could be expected, for, as all the world knows, the Queen was the best and most affectionate of mothers, as well as the wisest of sovereigns. All Monday night the Queen lay in her bed-room in the pavilion in a very restless state. It was locked, the only persons allowed within being the doctors, the dressers, and two maids, who were under the superintendence of Nurse Eoal, from the sanatorium on the estate. The early morning bulletin, which spoke of diminished strength, showed that

The progress through London will partake of a military character. The route of the funeral procession will be almost the same as that taken by Lord Roberts when he came from Paddington to Buckingham Palace.

**A SPECIAL PALL.** A special pall to cover the coffin is being made, which is to take the place of the Union Jack usually used. It will be composed of white silk, and on each corner will be embazoned or worked the Royal Arms of Great Britain. The pall will be many yards in length and breadth, and will therefore completely hide the coffin.

#### M.P.S. MAY FOLLOW.

There has been a rumour (not confirmed) that Members of Parliament—Peers and Commons—will be invited to meet the royal funeral party at Victoria Station, and march with it in procession thence to Paddington.

#### PADDINGTON TO THE ROYAL BOROUGH.

At Paddington the Queen's remains will be transferred to the royal special saloon she has so often journeyed in to Windsor in life. Another gun-carriage will be in waiting at Windsor to bear the remains to St. George's Chapel.

#### THE COURT MOURNING.

A second Supplement Extraordinary to the "London Gazette" was issued on Thursday as follows:

#### LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Jan. 24, 1901.—Orders for the Court to go to mourning for her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of blessed memory, viz.: The ladies to wear black dresses trimmed with craps, and black shoes and gloves, black fans, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress with black swords and buckles.

The mourning to commence from the date of this order. The Court to change the mourning on Wednesday, July 26 next, viz.: The ladies to wear black dresses with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning.

#### MOUING FOR THE ARMY.

The following special Army order has been issued by the War Office:—

"Orders for mourning for the Army of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, to

be fired in the Long Walk by a battery of R.H.A. Workmen are busy preparing the sarcophagus at Frogmore for the reception of the Queen's remains.

The remains will be followed on foot by the Royal Mourners from St. George's Chapel to the Frogmore Mausoleum through the private grounds of the Castle. The coffin will be deposited in the Sarcophagus on a later date.

#### THE CHAPEL OF DEATH.

#### REMAINS OF THE QUEEN LAID IN THE DINING ROOM AT OSBORNE.

In the crimson-draped dining room, converted into a temporary chapel, now lie the remains of Queen Victoria. The windows of the dining room look towards Whippingham, the bed-room in which the Queen died being immediately over it. Adjoining the dining room is the Royal drawing-room. Late on Thursday the body was placed in the shell, and on Friday a party of petty officers chosen from the Royal Yachtmen who had often seen their Queen and had grown to love her, bore the encased body down to the

#### FLOWER-BEDDED CHAMBER.

Slowly the men came walking down the stairs and along the short passage leading to the chapel. Here they gently placed the shell on trestles standing on the floor, rising to about a foot above the floor, and they left the illustrious dead to rest in this temporary chapel for awhile before the final removal from the home she loved so well. All the chief petty officers of the Royal yachts were allowed to pass through the bedchamber and stay for a brief space of time gazing at the placid face, beautiful in death.

#### THE ROYAL RESIDENCES.

The death of her Majesty will entail a great many changes as regards the Royal residences. Buckingham Palace being the official London residence of the Sovereign, it is probable that Marlborough House will go to the Duke and Duchess of York. It is also stated that her Majesty has left Balmoral to the Duke of York, and that the Prince of Wales, as the latter no longer is equal to the stalking and grouse-shooting which are the only forms of sport at the Royal Scotch residence, Osborne House, like Balmoral, was the Queen's private property, and therefore at her own disposal.

It is expected that this will certainly be left to Princess Henry of Battenberg, who as Governor of the Isle of Wight, will be provided with a suitable residence in the island. Sandringham will almost certainly be retained by his Majesty as a shooting-box and country house. Claremont, which was left by the Queen during her lifetime to the Duchess of Albany, will probably fall to one or other of the Royal Family, as now that her son is a German ruler she will spend most of her life on the Continent.

#### THE DIMENSION OF THE SHELL.

The shell is a simple one, made of fine old English oak, and it is lined with white satin throughout. Over a ground-work of that material is arranged all round a light drapery, also of white satin, hanging in loops and fastened with white silk tassels. Round the edge of the shell runs a border of rich white lace. Such is the casing in which the once mighty lady, now mousured by the world, lies at peace.

#### THE SHELL.

In length the shell is 8 ft. 7 in., 25 in. across the shoulder, and 17 in. deep. But this shell will ultimately be placed in a leaden covering, and that in turn in the coffin, also of English oak. When Admiral Sir John Fullerton, Admiral of the Royal yacht Alberta, went to see his dead Sovereign, Princess Christian personally conducted him into the death chamber.

#### QUEEN'S INDIAN ATTENDANTS WATCH THE BODY.

The shell of oak, which was made in Cowes, was screwed down on Friday. No one will ever again have the privilege of gazing on the features of England's beloved Queen. Earlier in the day, when the coffin had been brought into the chapel, an impressive service was held there, and was attended by the members of the Royal Family. Following this some 300 of the tenants of the Osborne Estate visited the private chapel in which the body of her Majesty now lies. On Friday afternoon the King, who will in future be known by the title of his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the Emperor William, went for a short walk.

#### THE NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

are being made by Admiral Sir H. Rawson. They will be on a most magnificent scale, and will prove a wonderful spectacle. Some of the A.D.C.'s have been summoned to be in attendance to watch in the chapel where the Guards are now on duty. It has been decided that the persons on the Queen's visiting list, who are privileged to visit the chapel, will be allowed to do so from to-morrow to Wednesday next between one and four o'clock. To add to the naval display a number of German war vessels now in commission by order of the Emperor will be in Spithead Roads. The vessels will include the ironclad Hagen, and probably the cruiser Victoria Louise, as well as some torpedo-boats belonging to the First Division of the squadron. The German vessels will be under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia.

#### THE FROGMORE MAUSOLEUM.

The interment will take place in the Mausoleum at Frogmore, where the body of the Prince Consort, who died at Windsor Castle on Dec. 14, 1861, is entombed, and where a vacant space is in the splendid granite sarcophagus was left at the side of his Royal Highness's coffin when the building was erected. The Mausoleum stands in the most beautiful portion of the grounds, not far from the tomb of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother. Over the porchico is a Latin inscription, which may be translated thus: "In this tomb his sorrowing widow, Queen Victoria, willed that all that was mortal of Prince Albert should be deposited. A.D. MDCCLXII. Farewell most rare and dear! her will I rest with thee and rise again in thee with Christ." The interior has a lantern-domed roof from the centre of which depend crystal globe lamps, these being lighted when necessary. The sarcophagus where Prince Albert's coffin has lain since its removal to the building, and in which the remains of the Queen will find a resting-place, is the middle of the polished floor, and is adorned by four beautifully designed bronze kneeling angelic figures. The walls around are faced with the rarest marbles, and decorated with large frescoes of scriptural subjects and statuary, and in one of the naves is a beautiful marble group representing Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse) and her child.

It was only on the 14th of last month that the Queen and Royal Family, following the custom of many years, attended the service on the double anniversary of the deaths of Prince Albert and the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

#### A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Paris, Jan. 24.—M. Loubet, the President of the Republic, accompanied by General Dubois, Secretary General to the President, proceeded this afternoon to the British Embassy in order to express to Sir E. Monson, the British Ambassador, his condolences on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria. Sir E. Monson, surrounded by his staff, received the President at the foot of the steps and escorted him to the drawing-room. Here M. Loubet expressed his personal sympathy and condolence in very feeling terms, and added that he was not only expressing his own sympathy, but was certain that the whole of the French nation associated itself with him.

Sir E. Monson thanked the President, and assured him that his Sovereign and the whole British nation would appreciate his kindness. His Excellency returned the President's visit at 4.30. He then called upon M. Delcassé, and the two men had a long and friendly conversation.

#### THE KING ON HORSEBACK.

A Windsor telegram on Friday night states that when the remains of the Queen are conveyed through London the King will ride on horseback in the procession as chief mourner. After the funeral service in St. George's Chapel the body will be conveyed to Frogmore Mausoleum for interment, in strict privacy, by the side of the lamented Prince Consort.

#### THE KING EXPECTS ALL PERSONS TO PUT THEMSELVES INTO MOURNING.

The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, has published in the "London Gazette" an order for a general mourning for the Queen. The order is in the following terms:—

"London Gazette"—Order of His Majesty the King, 24th day of January, 1901. It is ordered that all persons, men, women, and children, shall put themselves into mourning for the Queen.

It is proposed of an order of His Majesty the King, 24th day of January, 1901. It is ordered that all persons, men, women, and children, shall put themselves into mourning for the Queen.

It is proposed of an order of His Majesty the King, 24th day of January,



## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—(CONTINUED).

**BROADWOOD'S** grandest cabinet PIANO, 200 guineas; 260, 280, 300 guineas; 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840, 860, 880, 900, 920, 940, 960, 980, 1000, 1020, 1040, 1060, 1080, 1100, 1120, 1140, 1160, 1180, 1200, 1220, 1240, 1260, 1280, 1300, 1320, 1340, 1360, 1380, 1400, 1420, 1440, 1460, 1480, 1500, 1520, 1540, 1560, 1580, 1600, 1620, 1640, 1660, 1680, 1700, 1720, 1740, 1760, 1780, 1800, 1820, 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920, 1940, 1960, 1980, 2000, 2020, 2040, 2060, 2080, 2100, 2120, 2140, 2160, 2180, 2200, 2220, 2240, 2260, 2280, 2300, 2320, 2340, 2360, 2380, 2400, 2420, 2440, 2460, 2480, 2500, 2520, 2540, 2560, 2580, 2600, 2620, 2640, 2660, 2680, 2700, 2720, 2740, 2760, 2780, 2800, 2820, 2840, 2860, 2880, 2900, 2920, 2940, 2960, 2980, 3000, 3020, 3040, 3060, 3080, 3100, 3120, 3140, 3160, 3180, 3200, 3220, 3240, 3260, 3280, 3300, 3320, 3340, 3360, 3380, 3400, 3420, 3440, 3460, 3480, 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